

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
\$130-Smith \$130-
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 97.

No. 18,637 號七卅百六千八萬一第 日三初月正年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 13TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號三十月二年七國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 11" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
H.S.A. Air Rifles.

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A LING & CO.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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Telephone 1219. 1535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
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NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
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NOTIFICATIONS

Our TERMS make it easy to get a

VICTROLA



Prices \$33 to \$330.

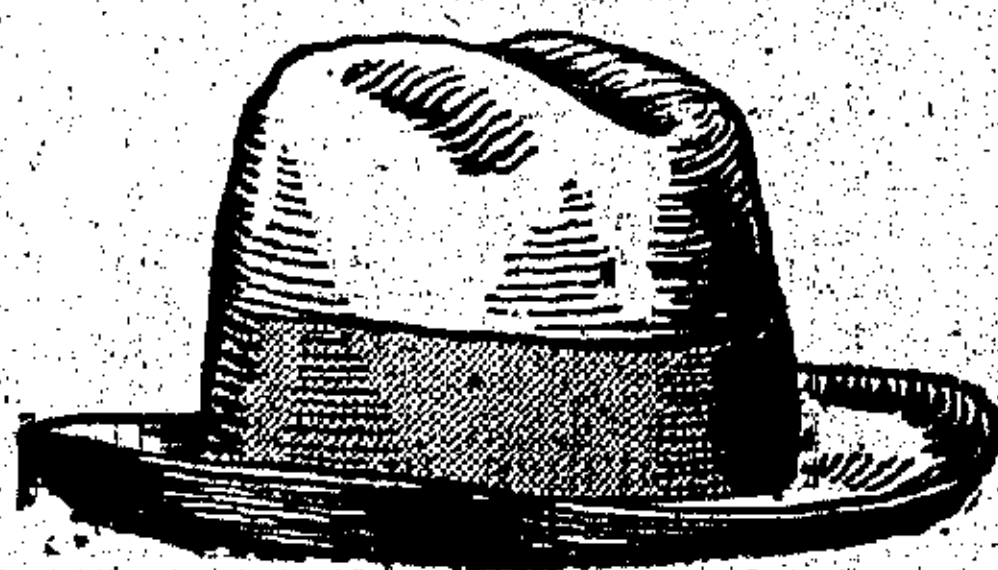
20% Discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

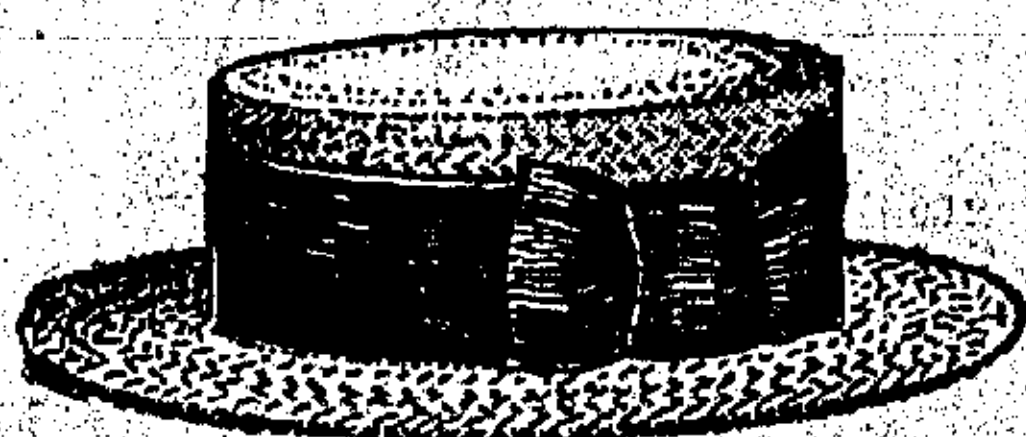
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[38-3]

STYLISH HATS



FOR MEN.



MANY MEN buy a hat as they would buy handkerchiefs.

And yet there probably is no article of man's attire that yields a greater return in effectiveness than a well chosen hat.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists, 19, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 22.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

ANNOUNCEMENT

of

TACK LOONG

the Oldest and Largest Chinaware Concern

in Canton.

Our patrons are desired to note that Mr. LI HON CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this house for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YIU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this house hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, February 8th.

THE NEED OF RAILWAYS.

It is amazing that, while the strategic position of Swatow is so important from a military point of view, the powers that be do not expedite the construction of railway communication between Canton and Swatow. It would save time and it would save much anxiety for the transport of soldiers by sea is ever open to hostile attack. With a system of railways forking out into the populous districts of Kwangtung the intellectual and civilizing influences of the capital would also radiate forth, and keep the populace in sympathy with the various activities of their chief city.

THE ATTACK ON FUKIEN.

All the main roads leading to Fukien are now traversed by the Southern soldiers going thither. The successful attack on Swatow and Chuan-an was, of course, essential, before this greater enterprise could be undertaken. Having achieved this, the Southerners hold the various strategic points for an attack on Fukien, and now they are requisitioning and commandeering launches, boats, and coolies for conveying troops and ammunition to the border. I have learned that some of the Southern troops have entered Fukien by Sung-kou, with a view to seizing Shang-hang and Ting-chon on the south-western border of the Province.

The Southern Government are making elaborate preparations for this expedition. They have appointed one of the most popular and capable officers to conduct it. Chong Kwen-ming, to whom this enterprise has been entrusted, was for a time military Governor of Canton. He has already arrived at Swatow, and it is reported that in the meantime he is taking over complete control of governmental affairs in the port and neighborhood, and that his predecessor in the office, who expelled the Northern soldiers from Swatow, has been ordered south to lead the Cantonese troops against Lung Chai-kwong, who is now menacing the peace of Canton. The news to hand that the Southerners have won a considerable victory in Fu-nan Province may produce a change in the Northern attitude towards the South. We learn, too, that Northern officers are unwilling to proceed against the South, not because they doubt their ability to win, but rather because they fail to see the justice of the Northern cause.

LAWLESSNESS.

The importance of local affairs is lost sight of amid the military preparations. Hobbers and pirates are having the time of their lives. On two arms of the Swatow river, both in the Kityang county, two serious robberies have recently taken place. A band of thirty armed men attacked a boat at a place near Sin-hu. The boat carried silver treasure and six men with arms, who defended themselves and shot two of the robbers. One of their own number was shot, and, lacking ammunition, they all surrendered. At Min another band of armed brigands attacked and robbed several market boats. In addition to these petty thieving robberies, there is no end of petty thieving, so that the Chinese are becoming a terror to themselves. As far as officialdom is concerned people are allowed to run riot, doing as they please. Apart from self-protection there is little of other security.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD.

The poor man's food has been destroyed by the frost. The sweet potato, on which such a large number of the people depend for food, has been almost all killed. Rice is bound to go up in price. The shrinkage of food production in the West is likely to have its counterpart in the East as well.

TO TEACH HOUSEWIFERY TO THE CHINESE.

A Swatow lady of the surname Cheng, whose father gave the chief contribution in money towards the building of the Women's Hospital in the port, is arranging to open a school for teaching Swatow women the art of house-keeping and management.

H.M.S. "KENT" MEMORIALS.

The third anniversary of the victory off the Falkland Islands by Admiral Sir Doreston Sturdee's squadron was the occasion of the unveiling in Canterbury Cathedral of two tablets recording the share taken by his Majesty's ship "Kent" in that memorable battle. Captain J. D. Allen (captain of the county cricket) first unveiled a marble tablet bearing the names of eight members of the crew who fell in the engagement, and Lady Northbourne unveiled a second tablet which has been placed at the foot of the column upon which are hung the flags flown by the "Kent" during the engagement. The tablets have been respectively provided by the captain, officers, and men of his Majesty's ship "Kent" and by the Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men. The service was conducted by the Dean of Canterbury, who said that the decisive action off the Falklands had the effect of sweeping the flag of Germany from off the seas and of securing the communications of the British Empire. It was their pride to remember that the ship which bore the name of Kent played a conspicuous part in that engagement.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 31st.

THE SALT REVENUE.

In spite of the European war, with its disturbing effect upon trade, and in spite of civil war and the depredations of brigands, China's main sources of revenue continue to increase. The Salt Gabelle furnishes another striking instance of China's vitality. The net Salt Revenue paid into the Group Banks during the year 1917 amounts to \$70,637,240, a decrease of \$1,813,310, as compared with the net revenue realized in 1916 (\$72,440,559), but an increase of \$1,348,713, as compared with the net revenue realized in 1915 (\$69,277,536). All obligations secured on the Salt Revenue were fully met, and the release of surplus funds handed over during 1917 to the Chinese Government amounted to \$68,613,370.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LECTURE.

Another of the series of lectures arranged by the Language School was delivered within the American Legation on Friday afternoon by Dr. G. T. Candlin. The subject, "Dips into Chinese Fiction," suggested something new and interesting; and those who went to the lecture full of anticipation were not disappointed. The lecturer divided Chinese fiction into three branches, namely, the Theatrical, the Mythical, and the Sentimental novel. The "dips" taken into each class were exceedingly well chosen, and at the close the audience quite agreed with the lecturer that, in spite of everything which points to the contrary, the Chinese is quite like his Western brother, and therefore East and West must sometimes meet.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Much has been heard of general pardons these days as part of the compromise which it is hoped to effect with the South. One of the promoters of the Manchu Restoration, Feng T'ai-lin by name, "who has shown repentance and has started a new life," has, at the request of the Minister of War, been restored to his former rank of Lieutenant-General of the Army, and the second Wen-hu Decoration and the 4th Order of Merit.

THE PLAGUE.

"Peking is safe. The plague will never reach here." This reassuring statement was made to me yesterday by Dr. S. P. Chen, who has just returned from Tatungfu (where he has been engaged for more than two weeks on plague work) in order to consult with the Ministry of Interior and the Plague Commission regarding the establishment of a quarantine station at Nankow. This plan will entail about a week's preparation, and when it is carried out it will be impossible for any plague-infected person to get through. General Chiang Chao-tung, the President of the Plague Commission, has also returned to Peking, having completed his tour of inspection of the infected region and arranged with the military and civil authorities of the various districts for the enforcement of preventive measures. Though the dread disease has practically been controlled, many deaths are still occurring daily, especially in the region of origin. At Fengchen several more casualties have taken place among the troops which have arrived from Kweihsing—a fact which suggests that isolation is not being rigidly adhered to. The pest is raging in villages close to the larger cities. Tai-yansu, fortunately, is still immune, the closing of its gates and the guarding of the passes securing this happy result. Had the gates in the Great Wall been closed, as advised in the first instance, the disease would never have penetrated into Shanai. Dr. W. C. Young, of the Union Medical College, is at Taiyuan; Dr. Smyly, of the same institution, is at Tatungfu; while Dr. McKillop Young, of Harbin, who worked in the Manchurian outbreak six years ago and has offered his services to the Chinese Government, has left for Fengchen without waiting for the Government party, which will proceed thither some time this week. The Kin-han Railway, which has been menaced by the appearance of the disease in the Chantai Railway zone, is taking admirable precautions, including thorough inspection of passengers and the provision of hospital cars on the trains. The Peking-Baiyuan Railway, of course, remains closed, but freight traffic will be resumed to-day under strict regulations which secure that no operative from the railroad reaches Peking. Typical of the ignorance of the people and of the difficulties against which the authorities have to contend is the case reported from

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SIAM'S CAPTURED SHIPS.

GENEROUS GRANTS TO ALLIED COUNTRIES.

The Bangkok Daily Mail learns that after due diplomatic and financial discussions His Siamese Majesty's Government has decided to dispose of the captured enemy sea-going steamers as follows:—

Den Samudh (Deli), 726 tons, Siam.
Pin Samudh (Samsen), 998 tons, Siam.
Phan Samudh (Pitsanuloke), 1,267 tons, France.
Thong Samudh (Patani), 1,096 tons, France.
Yom Samudh (Trautentfels), 2,932 tons, Great Britain.
Laen Samudh (Landrasteichoff), 1,012 tons, the United States.
Kao Samudh (Petchabari), 1,373 tons, the United States.
Sri Samudh (Koh-at-Chang), 1,292 tons, Italy.
Doen Samudh (Chiangmai), 1,080 tons, Italy.

A glance at the distribution of the ships will show that they are being handed over by Siam to her Allies, who need them most and who have suffered most severely from the submarine warfare. She naturally had, on the very ancient but still valid principle "to the victor belong the spoils," a perfect right to reserve the whole fleet to her own uses, but, instead of so doing, has handed them over to her friends and Allies to aid them in their prosecution of the war, reserving only to herself the two smaller of the vessels with which to establish her own line of direct communication with neighbouring ports. In this she has acted in full accordance with the principles in which she avowedly entered the war, not for her own glory or profit, but in support of the eternal principles of right and justice.

With regard to the establishment of the new Siamese shipping company, Siam has naturally availed herself of the opportunity and has taken two very useful and well-known vessels, as a nucleus of what we hope in time will be a large and powerful fleet. Although possessed of a large sea-board, circumstances into which it is unnecessary to enter here have of late years militated against her flag being seen in the Eastern seas to the extent her importance as a nation or her trade warrant.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the period ending 11th February, 1918:—

A. and F. M.	\$ 20.00
A. J. Smith	20.00
W. M. Humphreys	5.00
A. G. Coppin	5.00
W. J. Pringle	5.00
H. P. White	10.00
R. E. Bellios	5.00
T. Arthur	5.00
J. M. Gordon	5.00
E. A. M. Williams	10.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O.	10.00
W. C. F.	300.00
K. E. Greis	5.00
J. W. G.	5.00
A. H. Harris	5.00
W. J. D.	5.00
F. C. Butcher	5.00
A. H. C.	10.00

\$435.00

* Monthly subscription.
T. Robinson (General Secretary).
F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. (Naval Secretary).
C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

Fengchen to the Nainwupu by Dr. Ho. A traveller from a village some two hundred li distant arrived at the city and stayed at an inn, where he died on the 26th. The innkeeper did not report the death. He did not escape, however, for he and five other inmates of the house became infected and all six were found dead three days later. On the following day the inn and the corpses were burned.

This has been a full week for winter sports. Last Saturday the Peking Club Hockey team went down to Tientsin and lost by three goals to nothing, but the match was much more even than the score indicates. On the previous night the American Marines visited the International Club rink and also won by three goals to nil, the points being gained in the first few minutes of the game. The International Club and Peking met last night on the rink of the former, and a good game ended in a draw, each side having one goal to its credit.

Tientsin is having a particularly good time on the ice with skating, curling, skating and hockey. The recent floods have given opportunities for ice skating which are eagerly embraced, and the week-end pictures of white wings skimming over the glassy surface in brilliant sunshine are greatly admired.

It is unfortunate that the Tientsin team, owing to interests in the pantomime produced by the Tientsin Amateur Dramatic Club, is unable to fix a date on which to play the return football match in Peking for possession of the Spunt Cup.

PHILHARMONIC UNION.

A well appreciated concert was given by the Philharmonic Union in the dining hall of the Hotel de Wagon last night. The solo rendered by Mrs. E. O. Wilson were much enjoyed, each of them being encored. The orchestra, under the direction of Professor Heymans, rendered the various items on the programme in a manner which deserves commendation.

PERSONAL.

Congratulations are being showered on the Inspector-General on the honour done him by the King. Sir Francis Aglen has had a very successful career in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and is still on the right side of fifty.

THE CHURCH OF CHINA.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY BISHOP MOLONY.

At the annual meeting of subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on February 4th—Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, presiding—Bishop Molony spoke of the proposed conference of English churchmen in China, to be held on April 6th. He said the object of calling the conference was to decide upon, or to take steps to secure, the proper ecclesiastical status of the scattered congregations of English churchmen throughout China. When Englishmen came to countries like China and Japan they found a different state of affairs from that obtaining in the Colonies and the United States.

As a matter of fact, the English-speaking churches were established before the Chinese, but there was now very strongly established Anglican Church in China of 11 dioceses, and an Englishman coming out here would find that the Church was strongly organized. He would say they were quite right. The Chinese people of their own church were getting much stronger than they would ever hope to be, and when the Church met in Synod, organized along Chinese lines and speaking the Chinese language, the Englishman would ask "Where do I come in?" Though he would find congregations scattered over and down the country, when the time came for the Synod he would find himself left out. He might think it was a good thing he was not in, because he might not want to commit himself to any of the changes which the Chinese Synod might desire to make in the formularies, rites and services, which they would have every right to make. He might say he would not want to interfere with them and desire to remain outside. That was the position in which all the English congregations in China found themselves. The very fact that it was so put them in a peculiar position and it might make them, if it went on, excessively congregational.

The Church of England and all catholics believed strongly in all churches being a united universal congregation and in the necessity of all congregations being united in some way with the great central body. They in China believed that in all these 27 dioceses of the Anglican Communion they had a place, a recognized place, which they wanted to keep. By the trust deed of the Cathedral at Shanghai it declared itself to be a congregation of the Church of England, but it was just possible that the Church of England might not recognize it. If things were allowed to go on without arrangements being made, without proper links being forged, they might find that they had lapsed into a congregationalism and had no connection with the Church in the homeland. Take the case of Ningpo. There they had a little congregation, with trustees and a trust deed as they had in Shanghai. Ten or 15 years hence a Chinese bishop might be appointed and say, "I have succeeded Bishop Molony and to all that he held and I claim authority over it." Then would arise an acute controversy. He wanted that peculiar position put right now to avoid the controversy. At present they had no proper connection with the Chinese of England, and they had to decide whether they would continue with the Church in China or endeavour to strengthen their connection with the Church of England. If they decided to remain with the Church of England, the conference could begin to open up negotiations which would be necessary to regularize the connection. For this purpose he thought it was incumbent upon churchmen in Shanghai to take a strong lead in the matter.

There were two distinct schools of thought on the matter—one that there should be a national religion, and the other that there should be no national religion and that all national considerations should be swept away.

The Rev. A. J. Stearns asked whether the Bishop of Hongkong could not occupy a position similar to that of the Bishop of Gibraltar in connection with scattered congregations.

The Bishop pointed out that in the case of the Bishop of Gibraltar he visited congregations that were in dioceses of a Church with which the Church of England was not in communion. The same could not be said of China.

The Dean remarked that the analogy would be good if the Pope became an Anglican.

THE QUESTION OF UNITY.

The Bishop remarked that what they wanted to do was to avoid a breach of unity. The old traditional idea was that there should not be two bishops in the same place, but they were coming to the position in which they would have a British bishop in a Chinese diocese.

In answer to a question by Captain Lake as to whether the appointment of a metropolitan would not solve the difficulty, the Bishop replied that a metropolitan certainly would be appointed, but, if the world lasted a hundred years hence that metropolitan would certainly be Chinese.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Green, the speaker said the Chinese church had not at present made any changes in the services, but they might. They might make a change as to the colour of the surplices. They might not like white, which was a sign of mourning, and prefer their own national colour, blue. Supporting the English congregations were subject to such a change, they would not care for it. In reply to another point he said that the Church of China would before very long be entirely free from the churches which founded it and there would then be no appeal to Canterbury.

The following five delegates were chosen for Shanghai:—The Judge of H. M. Supreme Court, or his nominee; H. M. Consul-General or his nominee; one trustee; one warden; and one unofficial representative nominated by the vestry. It was also decided to circulate the members of the congregation for their approval in the matter.

SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE AVERAGES.

The best batting performance on Saturday was that of T. E. Pearce, who made 120 for the Club against the C.R.C. This puts him at the top of the list, and also gives him the highest aggregate. Other good scores were 62 by Commander Gibson, who has come back to form with both bat and ball; 50 by D. M. Goodall; 46 by J. S. Graham; 44 by A. H. Rumjahn and Capt. Padfield; and 41 by H. E. Muriel.

The bowling performances were much better than the batting, and here again Pearce led the way, with 6 wickets for 5 runs—an achievement very similar to that for which he was responsible three weeks ago against Craighower. Marley also gave an exhibition of his prowess with the ball by taking 5 wickets for 11 runs. Gunner, Bailes, Commander Gibson, R. C. Witzell, C.Q.M.S. Reakes, and J. Stalker also had very good analyses. J. S. Graham, Un Hew Fan, and P. H. Cobb all took their 50 wickets on Saturday, sharing that distinction with S.S. Crippwell, who has taken "most" wickets. At this time of year, when in normal times we watch cricket with an interest, it is interesting to speculate on a probable side to represent the Colony. The following XI would take some beating:

T. E. Pearce, H. E. Muriel, A. A. Claxton, G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, R.G.A. J. Stalker, C.Q.P.L.S. Reakes, R.E., E. W. Hamilton, and P. H. Cobb. Averages compiled to-date will be found below:

BATTING AVERAGE.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	120	472	44.4
H. E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	41	157	26.1
K.S. Macaskill, K.C.C.	40	105	38.1
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	38	115	33.0
J. Stalker, Navy	36	111	32.4
Sig. Hack, Navy	30	100	30.0
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	29	100	29.0
A. H. Rumjahn, U.C.C.	28	113	24.8
Com. Gibson, Navy	26	113	22.9
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	24	100	24.0
D.M. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	24	100	24.0
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	23	100	23.0
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	22	100	22.0
W. H. Dixon, U.C.C.	21	100	21.0
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	21	100	21.0
M. H. Adams, C.C.C.	21	100	21.0
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	21	100	21.0
L. A. Murray, H.K.C.C.	20	100	20.0

BOWLING AVERAGE.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	206	39	5.28
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	25	14	1.79
R. E. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	22	20	1.10
Gr. Bailes, Navy	181	45	4.02
P. H. Cobb, Navy	94	31	3.03
Com. Gibson, Navy	116	34	3.41
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	95	27	3.52
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	88	24	3.67
J. A. Redmond, U.C.C.	83	24	3.46
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	83	24	3.46
H. O. Witzell, C.S.C.C.	69	21	3.29
S.S. Crippwell, R.E.	137	52	2.63
Un Hew Fan, C.R.C.	137	52	2.63
H.K.C.C.	87	32	2.72
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, R.E.	137	54	2.54
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	141	43	3.28
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	250	65	3.85
Dr. Boucock, R.G.A.	95	24	3.96
D. E. Donnelly	148	50	2.96
H.K.C.C.	60	37	1.62
Bdr. Athorne, R.G.A.	60	37	1.62
Un Hew Fan, C.R.C.	137	52	2.63

CIVIL SERVICE v. A MILITARY XI.

The Military won this all-day match on Monday, on the Civil Service Ground, by 83 runs. The home side started very badly, losing 6 wickets for 16 runs; but Dixon and Syme-Thomson made a stand, and afterwards Thomson and Hamilton hit out lustily. At one time Reakes' analysis read—5 overs, 4 maidens, 4 runs, 4 wickets. This bowler finished with 6 wickets for 28 runs. The Military started none too well, but Lawrence and Waller saved the situation. Scores:

	Runs	Wickets
B. W. Bradbury, c Lawrence, b Reakes	1	1
C. M. W. Reynolds, l.b.w., b Reakes	7	1
P. T. Lambie, b Reakes	0	1
W. H. Edmunds, b Reakes	0	1
J. O. Fletcher, c Lawrence, b Crippwell	0	1
W. Dixon, b Reakes	25	1
T. MacCormac, c Adams, b Crippwell	1	1
F. Syme-Thomson, c Osborne, b McGregor	75	1
E. W. Hamilton, c Osborne, b Heath	41	1
F. Bason, b Reakes	0	1
G. H. Haskett, not out	3	0
Extras	3	0
Total	184	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reakes	14	6	26	6
Crippwell	13	3	42	2
Osborne	5	0	28	0
Waller	3	0	15	0
Heath	1	0	6	1
Hack	2	0	19	0
McGregor	3	0	19	3

MILITARY XI.

	Runs	Wickets
Sgt. McGregor, b Dixon	15	0
Sig. Hack, b Hamilton	0	1
Bdr. Drummond, b Fletcher	3	1
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, b Fletcher	7	1
Corp. Adams, l.b.w., b Fletcher	0	1
Corp. Lawrence, b Hamilton	60	1
Spr. Waller, b Lambie	0	1
Spr. Osborne, c Edmunds, b Thomson	27	1
Corp. Charters, b Reynolds	58	1
Corp. Heath, b Brayshaw	13	1
S.S. Crippwell, not out	0	0
Extras	25	0
Total	281	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	13	3	45	3
Fletcher	11	0	50	3
Dixon	5	0	38	1
Reynolds	4	0	25	1
Syme-Thomson	6	0	42	1
Lambie	4	0	28	1
Bradbury	2	0	10	1

UNIVERSITY v. C.R.C.

The University met the C.R.C. on Monday at Causeway Bay, in a friendly game, and defeated them by an innings and seven runs. Batting first, the University scored 189, a good partnership between Professor Wright and G. Hall realising 93 runs. G. Hall played a vigorous game for his 55, which included twelve fours. Professor Wright's score of 51 was made by steady cricket. G. E. Marley, who opened the innings for the University, made 37, including six fours. The C.R.C. in their first endeavour scored 90, for 31 of which Un Hew Fan was responsible. A. Ponsonby-Fane took four wickets for ten runs. Going in a second time, the C.R.C. were only able to compile 83 out of the 100 required to save an innings defeat. Wilson played a breezy game for 38 runs, which included seven fours; while Ng Sze Kwong added 23 to the score. R. Ponsonby-Fane again had the best bowling average, taking 3 wickets for six runs. G. E. Marley captured 4 for 19. Scores:

UNIVERSITY

	Runs	Wickets
G. E. Marley, c Kow, b Ng Sze Kwong	37	1
A. H. Rumjahn, c Choa, b Un Hew Fan	14	1
R. Ponsonby-Fane, l.b.w., b Ng Sze Kwong	2	1
J. D. Wright, c Choa, b G. Lee	51	1
G. Hall, c Choa, b Un Hew Fan	55	1
Lim Heng Sun, c G. Lee, b Ng Sze Kwong	6	1
W. Gittens, b Un Hew Fan	8	1
Cheah Lok, c and b Un Hew Fan	0	1
W. J. Hinton, b Un Hew Fan	2	1
J. M. Jacks, c G. E. Lee, b G. Lee	0	1
J. C. Thivy, not out	0	0
Extras	21	0
Total	189	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Un Hew Fan	22.5	4	53	5
Ng Sze Kwong	22	3	34	3
G. Lee	4	1	17	2
C. Choa	2	0	4	0

C.R.C.—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs	Wickets
Choa Man Ping, y.b.w. Hall	8	1
Wei Lee Sau, b Marley	12	1
Un Hew Fan, c Ponsonby-Fane, b Rumjahn	34	1
G. Lee, c Cheah, b Rumjahn	15	1
Ng Sze Kwong, c Cheah, b Wright	10	1
J. Kew, b Ponsonby-Fane	9	1
B. Chan, b Ponsonby-Fane	1	1
C. F. Lee, b Ponsonby-Fane	1	1
E. Lyen, b Rumjahn	1	1
G. Lam, b Ponsonby-Fane	1	1
C. C. Sam, not out	3	0
Extras	8	0
Total	99	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. E. Marley	15	1	43	1
G. Hall	4	1	3	1
J. D. Wright	6	1	20	1
R. Ponsonby-Fane	3.5	0	10	4
A. H. Rumjahn	6	3	15	3

C.R.C.—2ND INNINGS.

	Runs	Wickets
Ng Sze Kwong, c Fane, b Marley	23	1
Choa Man Ping, c Marley	0	1
G. W. Lam, run out	4	1
J. Kew, b Marley	4	1
C. F. Lee, b Marley	2	1
W. Lee Sau, b Fane	38	1
C. O. Sam, c and b Wright	1	1
G. Lee, b Wright	11	1
Un Hew Fan, not out	4	0
M. Lyen, c and b Fane	0	1
B. Chan, b Fane	0	1
Extras	6	0
Total	93	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. E. Marley	15	1	43	1
A. H. Rumjahn	2	0	25	0
J. C. Thivy	2	0	25	0
J. D. Wright	4	0	14	2
R. Ponsonby-Fane	3.3	0	6	3

UNIVERSITY v. NAVY.

Following on their victory against the C.R.C. the previous afternoon, the University defeated the Navy, yesterday, by three wickets and 69 runs. Batting first, the Navy scored 141, seven of their players making double figures. Commander Gibson, who was in good form, contributed 44 runs. The University replied with 207. Their first wicket fell for seven runs, but A. H. Rumjahn (46), and Professor Wright (29) carried the total for the second wicket to 77. Both played good cricket. Afterwards, R. Brayshaw hit out in fine style for 38, and Lim King-tu was unbeaten with 38. Scores:

UNIVERSITY

	Runs	Wickets
Pte. Wright, c Gittens, b Marley	6	1
Sig. Hack, b Marley	18	1
Cdr. Gibson, c and b Brayshaw	44	1
Major Mayhew, b Marley	10	1
Lieut. Carey, c and b Brayshaw	18	1
Asst. Payr. Robinson, c Cheah, b Brayshaw	17	1
Mr. Black, c Samy, b Marley	16	1
A. B. Henley, c Samy, b Marley	10	1
Ed. R. Godfrey, not out	12	0
Pte. Moriarty, b Marley	0	1
1st W. Lister, b Brayshaw	0	1
Extras	1	0
Total	141	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. Brayshaw	10.5	2	77	4
G. E. Marley	10.5	0	63	6

* Bowled a wide.

UNIVERSITY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Henley, b Black	6	1	33	1
A. H. Rumjahn, c Robinson, b Godfrey	46	1	33	1
J. D. Wright, c Moriarty, b Godfrey	29	1	33	1
G. Hall, b Godfrey	3	1	33	1
Gr. Marley, c Henley, b Godfrey	9	1	33	1
K. Brayshaw, c Godfrey, b Henley	36	1	33	1
D. K. Samy, b Godfrey	0	1	33	1
Lim King, not out	39	1	33	1
W. M. Gittens, not out	18	1	33	1
Extras	15	1	33	1

Total (for 7 wickets) 207.

Cheah T. Lok and J. M. Jack did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cdr. Gibson	13.5	0	77	0
Mr. Black	5	0	33	1
S. Godfrey	8	2	32	5
Sig. Hack	4	0	31	1
A. B. Henley	4	0	19	1

HONGKONG v. KOWLOON.

An all-day match was played yesterday on the Club ground between sides representing Hongkong and Kowloon League XI. A good deal of interest was taken in this match, the view of the fact that both matches in a draw. Kowloon were without Claxton and Robinson and did not get out their opponents before lunch in the first innings for 140 only. Pearce made a shape against the Kowloon bowlers, and six wickets were down for 83. Kowloon started very badly. They lost two wickets before any runs were registered, and seven wickets for 45. Hodge and Pestonji, however, made a record stand, putting on 104 runs before Pestonji fell to a catch behind the wicket. Hodge's century included one six, one five, and 16 fours, 7 of which were consecutive.

In their second venture the Club made 117 for 8 wickets and declared. Kowloon left with an hour in which to get 89 runs to win the match, went out to hit and lost three wickets for 5 runs. Stapleton and Blackburn, however, made the necessary runs, and Kowloon thus emerged victorious from a very interesting match. Scores:

HONGKONG.

	Runs	Wickets
T. E. Pearce, b Cobb	58	1
H. E. Muriel, c Macaskill, b Pestonji	18	1
Capt. Gray, b Stalker	16	1
M. M. Maas, b Cobb	0	1
F. Sutton, b Stalker	4	1
F. W. S. Evans, l.b.w., b Cobb	0	1
Lt. Murray, l.b.w., b Cobb	0	1
R. Kennedy, c Hodge, b Cobb	12	1
Col. Morgan, b Pestonji	21	1
H. E. Hollands, not out	3	0
D. E. Donnelly, c Blackburn, b Stalker	1	1
Extras	7	0
Total	140	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cobb	10	1	43	2
Pestonji	10	1	43	2
Stalker	8.1	0	26	3

KOWLOON.

	Runs	Wickets
L. J. Blackburn, b Donnelly	0	1
C. L. Stapleton, l.b.w., b Morgan	7	1
F. E. Joseland, c Pearce, b Donnelly	0	1
W. T. Elson, c Murray, b Donnelly	13	1
J. Stalker, c Gray, b Morgan	3	1
K. S. Macaskill, run out	100	1
J. H. Head, b Morgan	8	1
H. E. Cobb, c Pearce, b Morgan	2	1
H. Overy, c Sutton, b Donnelly	2	1
B. Pestonji, c Sutton, b Pearce	21	1
Extras	24	0
Total	189	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	21	3	55	4
Morgan	16	1	78	4
Pearce	4	0	31	1

HONGKONG.

	Runs	Wickets
D. E. Donnelly, b Cobb	0	1
Lt. Murray, b Stalker	9	1
F. W. S. Evans, c Pestonji, b Cobb	42	1
Capt. Gray, b Cobb	16	1
R. Kennedy, b Stalker	18	1
M. M. Maas, b Overy	16	1
F. Sutton, b Stalker	3	1
F. E. Joseland, c Muriel, b Donnelly	22	1
C. L. Stapleton, not out	20	0
L. J. Blackburn, not out	20	0
Extras	10	0
Total (for 8 wickets declared)	117	10

Col. Morgan and T. E. Pearce did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cobb	6	0	29	3
Stalker	11	1	50	4
Overy	3.4	0	19	1

KOWLOON.

	Runs	Wickets
J. Stalker, c Hollands, b Pearce	0	1
K. Macaskill, c Muriel, b Pearce	2	1
H. Overy, c Murray, b Donnelly	3	1
F. E. Joseland, c Muriel, b Donnelly	22	1
C. L. Stapleton, not out	20	0
L. J. Blackburn, not out	20	0
Extras	1	0
Total (for 4 wickets)	78	10

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pearce	7	1	42	0
Donnelly	7	0	28	3

FOOTBALL.

Knights added another goal, and sent the ball between the uprights. Referee, Mr. Tucker.

(Continued at top of next column)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CHINA.

THE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CHINA for 1917 is still on Sale at KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

The DIRECTORY is illustrated and contains nearly 400 Pages of interesting matter connected with every phase of Western Education in CHINA.

PRICE, \$3 Net.

[1813]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

CITY HALL,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1918,

at 5.45 P.M.

BUSINESS:-

To pass the Accounts for 1917.
To elect Officers for the ensuing 12 Months.
To receive Report of Proceedings during 1917.

Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

All Members requested to attend.

J. BENTLEY,

Hon. Sec. tary.

[1814]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1917 of Fifty Cents (50 cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1918.

[1811]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1918,

5.30 P.M.—CITY HALL,

when the following Resolution will be submitted:-

That Rule 5 of the Society shall be changed from:-

5. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Committee. The Committee shall consist of Seven Members elected at each Ordinary Annual General Meeting; together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and all Past Presidents present from time to time in Hongkong, who shall be Members of the Committee ex officio. The Committee shall have power to fill up any casual vacancies that may occur in their body until the next Ordinary Annual General Meeting. At Meetings of the Committee three shall form a quorum.

5. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Committee. The Committee shall consist of Twelve Members elected at each Ordinary Annual General Meeting; together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and all Past Vice-Presidents present from time to time in Hongkong, who shall be Members of the Committee ex officio. The Committee shall have power to fill up any casual vacancies that may occur in their body until the next Ordinary Annual General Meeting. At Meetings of the Committee three shall form a quorum.

If passed a Ballot will then be taken for the Five Additional Members of the Committee.

All Members are urged to attend.

JOHN BENTLEY,

Hon. Secretary.

[1815]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every week day except Saturdays.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS and after 16th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918.

[1800]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,

Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

[1878]

WANTED.

PUSH BICYCLE, well-known make

Apply—

c/o "ROADSTER" office.

[1893]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1918.

[1838]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1918.

[1888]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1918.

[1889]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. HEROS V. PASTRICH, has been LOST; and if at the expiration of one Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th January 1918.

[1830]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POST OFFICE between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under ORDINANCE 218. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[18]

REGULAR SAILINGS

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

For freight and further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. 215. Sub. Ex. 23.

[1808]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED CAPONS

AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Feeder Eating, Delicate Flavour.

TRY THEM.

[1828]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 64, PEAK, FURNISHED, from May 8th, for five months. Tennis Court. Apply to—

C. E. H. BEAVIS,

9, Queen's Road.

[1810]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"CRAGSIDE," 149, Barker Road, Peak, for 5 months from 7th June next. Apply—

A. H. SKELTON,

Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[1848]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.

Apply—

H. E. GOLDSMITH,

P.W.D.

[1818]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG Ice Co., Ltd.,

45, Connaught Road Central.

[1800]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[18]

TO LET.

NO. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchai, ONE GODOWN. "LEWKNOR" No. 128, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

2nd Floor Alexandra Buildings.

[1830]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[1878]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—

TONG SENG & Co.,

18, Queen's Road Central.

[1832]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"RANEE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Feb. at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading for cargo from Bombay will be countersigned by P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., and for Cargo from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918.

[1803]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM"

LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 19th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th Feb. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918.

[1804]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

[12]

MARRIAGE.

COHEN—EZEKIEL.—At the Synagogue, Shearith Israel, Shanghai, on Jan. 3rd, MOZELLE COHEN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. I. Cohen, of Shanghai, to SOLOMON EZEKIEL, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Elisha, of Hongkong.

DEATH.

SPORTSWOOD.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on February 4th, THOMAS WILLIAM SPORTSWOOD, Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, aged 50 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Pope gratefully acknowledges the many expressions of sympathy and floral tributes at the time of the illness and death of her husband, the late Rev. N. C. Pope, Chaplain of St. Andrew's, Kowloon.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th FEBRUARY, 1918.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

M. TROTSKY and his colleagues, who seized the reins of power in Russia a few months back supremely confident of their ability speedily to restore the blessings of peace and prosperity to a distracted land, are learning by experience that the task is not so simple as they anticipated. Their "advanced" ideas have destroyed the discipline of the Army and reduced the country to a state of anarchy, but they have not changed the character of the enemy, who has never recognised any Right that was not based upon Might. A week ago M. TROTSKY, who had earlier threatened the Central Powers with a "holy war" if they should prove intractable, foreshadowed at the Soviet Congress the possibility of "an unfortunate peace," and to-day this possibility seems to be developing into a certainty. Ukraine, which insisted upon being separately represented at the Brest-Litovsk Conference, has concluded peace with the Central European Powers, who have thus been placed in a very advantageous position for the future conduct of negotiations with the Russian delegates. It is true that authority appears to be very much divided in Ukraine, but Germany may be

expected to lend military support to the party with which she has come to an understanding. The Central Powers hope that they have thus obtained the key to valuable supplies of food and other necessities, and the prospect thus opened up is viewed with great relief in Austria. But after the neglected state into which agriculture has been allowed to fall since the revolution it may be doubted whether there are any considerable stocks of grain available for export. The Germans, may be trusted, of course, to set to work to restore order as speedily as possible, and, in the event of the war continuing beyond 1918, they are likely to derive additional means of subsistence from this territory. In the meantime, there are other consequences to be apprehended. With her influence paramount in Ukraine Germany will be in a favourable position to achieve her purpose in the rest of Russia. Already the German Press is warning M. TROTSKY that the Central Powers are not disposed to "waste any more time in talk, and that if Russia does not accept the terms offered to her she "will have to pay the bill." If the message which has reached Amsterdam from Brest-Litovsk is to be believed, the Bolsheviks recognise the force of this warning. The President of the Russian delegation is reported to have announced that Russia, while desisting from the signing of a formal peace treaty, declares the state of war to have ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and is giving orders for a complete demobilisation of the Russian forces on all fronts. Whether this be true or not, Roumania appears to be in a very tight corner. An ultimatum calling upon her to sue for peace within four days was issued by General MACKENSEN on the 6th inst. Apparently this has led to the resignation of the Roumanian Cabinet, and the King has charged General AVERSCOO with the formation of a new Cabinet. The Roumanian Army is declared to be a considerable force, 80 per cent stronger than it was a year ago, and capable of constituting a serious menace, especially to Germany, as it is confronted by only a weak curtain of troops. In this connection, however, it must be remembered that there has been a "pull in" hostilities for some time past on the Eastern Front, and if the Central Powers decide upon a vigorous offensive it is safe to assume that they will have the necessary troops at their command for the purpose even without an exchange of prisoners with Russia. In such a case, Roumania, deserted by the Russians, would appear to be in a very unfortunate plight. Nevertheless, if Germany assumes the direction of affairs in Russia she may find that she has disturbed a hornet's nest, and that she would have been better advised to remain content with the elimination of Russia from the ranks of the belligerents. If, on the other hand, opposition on the Eastern Front should collapse, Austria might feel that her interest in the war was at an end and that she was under no obligation to send troops to fight against Powers with whom she has no quarrel.

A number of the men who have volunteered for the Siam Expeditionary Force have received notice calling them up to commence their training on February 1st.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong announces that its first annual general meeting will be held at the City Hall next Monday evening, when a report of the activities of the Association during the past year will be submitted.

The Chinese New Year celebrations have passed off quietly. The usual Fair in Queen's Road West and the adjacent thoroughfares attracted large crowds, especially on Saturday, the closing day. Games of chance, such as fantan, were very much in evidence, both here and in Haiphong Road, Kowloon, and were freely patronised by Europeans of both sexes. The New Year was ushered in on Monday night with the customary firing of crackers in the streets.

A room might be arranged in the City Hall—insurance against fire and thieves provided—each exhibit being authenticated as far as possible by a Selection Committee, and properly labelled.

Such an exhibition would have the merit of costing little but the goodwill of those lending exhibits, and the idea is, therefore, commended to the Committee of the St. George's Day celebrations, as a possible means of extracting dollars for charitable purposes.—Years truly.

Hongkong, February 12th, 1918.

X.

MACAO CARNIVAL.

The Macao Carnival attracted a large number of visitors this week-end. The chief event was a Battle of Flowers organised by Lady Vieira de Mattos, wife of H.E. the Governor, on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. This took place in the Avenida Vasco da Gama in the afternoon and was entered into with much zest and merriment. The competition for decorated motor-cars attracted some fifty entries. The first prize was won by Mr. F. Meneses car occupied by children dressed as Pierrots, the second by the Fire Brigade's replica of the *San Gabriel*, the third by Mr. Gallion's "submarine," the fourth by Mr. Moosa's "biplane," and the fifth by Mme. Ricou's "Notre Dame." For his representation of a swan, Mr. Maia received an award of merit. The prizes were awarded in the evening at Government House, where a concert was given, followed by a dance.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS ON THE

TAIPO ROAD.

On Monday afternoon, while three cars were travelling along the Taiipo Road, one, in which the Mr. C. McI. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police) was seated, collided with, and damaged the steering gear of the car in front of it, which had just turned a sharp bend. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

Another car, in which Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Robertson, of Kowloon, and some friends were travelling, came to grief when nearing the Fanling golf course. One of the front wheels gave way, and the car ran into a paddy field. In this instance, again, no one was hurt. It might be mentioned, in passing, that the proprietors of motor garages in the Colony should have their cars inspected before sending them out on hire. Had the wheel given way while the car was travelling down-hill, with deep ravines on either side, the consequences would probably have been extremely serious.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION TO ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.</

THE WAR.

CENTRAL POWERS JUBILANT OVER UKRAINE PEACE.

THE KAISER SAYS: "GOD IS GUIDING GERMANY."

NEW REGULATION BY THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

AMERICA TO FIX THE PRICE OF SILVER.

ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE FOR RESTORING DAMAGE.

FRANCE-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN RAID.

LONDON, February 12th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians, raiding last night south-east of Messines, took thirty-seven prisoners, three machine-guns and a trench-mortar, and inflicted heavy casualties. It is estimated that the raiders killed a hundred of the enemy, apart from the losses caused by our preliminary bombardment. They successfully repulsed a counter-attack. Our casualties numbered twenty.

Hostile artillery is intermittently active to the south-west and west of Cambrai. Our batteries in this area effectively engaged working parties of the enemy.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS KNOWN TO BRITISH STAFF.

LONDON, February 11th. Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—Bad weather has restricted our activity during the last few days. The Germans continue freely to employ their increasing artillery and are carrying out raids in various parts of the line in order to learn what we know of their future plans and what steps we are taking to counteract their prospective efforts. Despite the adverse atmospheric conditions, we have kept tally with all movements of enemy troops and material.

AUSTRALIANS RAID SUCCESSFULLY.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Australians successfully raided to the south-east of Messines and inflicted casualties, also securing twenty-eight prisoners.

A Belgian patrol attacked a post in the Mercken sector, killing the garrison.

TRENCH-MORTAR BOMBARDMENT.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—The enemy, under cover of a trench-mortar bombardment, raided west of Gonnelleu. Five of our men are missing.

There has been artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Houthulst Forest.

RAIDS AND AVIATION.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—Hostile raiders were repulsed with loss last night south of Houthulst Forest.

There is hostile artillery firing south of Cambrai.

Several successful aerial reconnaissances were carried out on Saturday, despite low clouds and high winds. Nearly a ton of bombs were thrown on various targets.

Observations enabled the artillery effectively to engage hostile batteries.

One German machine was driven down. One of our machines is missing.

Our bombing machines, of which one is missing, carried out a successful raid in unfavourable weather on Saturday night.

Nearly a ton of bombs was dropped, securing good results at important railway junctions and sidings at Courcelles-Metz.

LONDON, February 9th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided this morning a post north-west of St. Quentin. Two men are missing.

There is hostile artillery firing on the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, February 11th. A communiqué states:—There was intermittent reciprocal artillery activity at night-time north of the Aisne, in the Corbeny and Juvin-court sector.

This activity was more marked on the right of the Meuse in the region of Bezonvaux.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 11th. A wireless German official report states:—English reconnoitring advanced led violent engagements at many points, especially near Warneton and Armentières.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, February 11th. A communiqué states:—There are violent artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

An enemy coup-de-main on small posts in Bouleulle, in Argonne, collapsed.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

A communiqué says that there is considerable artillery activity in Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse.

FAIRLY VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

A communiqué says:—There is fairly violent artillery firing in the regions of Nieuport, Juvin-court, and south of Maronvillers and in Champagne.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DESTROYER SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, February 11th. The Admiralty states that the destroyer *Bozer* was sunk in the Channel on the night of the 8th instant as a result of a collision.

One of the crew is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

MADRID, February 11th. The Italian steamer *Duca di Genova* has been torpedoed a mile off Sagunto.

The Spanish Government is investigating the matter, with a view to presenting a protest to Berlin.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

A NEW REGULATION. LONDON, February 11th. The Ministry of Shipping has added a provision to the regulations regarding the purchase of ships, making the Shipping Controller's approval necessary before a person can purchase shares in a company, by which he obtains control of ships.

ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE.

ORGANISING RELIEF WORK AND RESTORING DAMAGE.

LONDON, February 11th. The Press Bureau states that the Government has authorised the Zionist Commission to proceed to Palestine with a view to repatriating the Jews whom the enemy compelled to leave, organising relief work, re-opening institutions, and restoring the damage.

GERMANY SIGNS PEACE WITH UKRAINE RADA.

EXPECTATION OF ENORMOUS FOOD SUPPLIES.

LONDON, February 11th. The separate peace of the Central Powers with Ukraine is regarded by the London Press as a severe blow to Russia, but it is doubtful whether it will justify the jubilation at Berlin and Vienna, which is based on the expectation of enormous food supplies.

So far as the British information goes the food production last year was very small, and such stocks as exist are desperately needed in a great part of Russia.

Much of the country is devastated and it is believed that enormous sugar estates are ruined and their machinery destroyed, but under the German organisation the situation may change after the next harvest, thus buoying the enemy up with the prospect of abundance, if the war continues, after July, and the command of the great routes to the East.

Apart from this, Germany is likely to secure an advantageous political situation in Russia, by constituting stable governments, suppressing anarchy, restoring railways and industries, and banishing famine, if they have the necessary man-power.

Even if the Bolsheviks claim that the Rada is powerless, he true, the latter is likely to secure Austro-German help in fighting the Bolsheviks. Such a process is already working in Finland, where, as cabled yesterday, these circumstances exist.

The papers here urge upon the Allies, particularly Great Britain, the necessity of advising and helping the different Russian peoples in every possible way.

The Ukraine peace stipulates an immediate exchange of agricultural and industrial products, prices to be regulated by a Joint Commission, and payments to be made in gold on a basis of 1,000 German Imperial gold marks equivalent to 400 gold roubles of the former Russian Empire, or 1,000 Austrian and Hungarian gold kronen, equivalent to 300 roubles. The exchange of products will take place through a Central Bureau.

GOD—THE KAISER'S ALLY.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th. A message from Berlin says the Kaiser, replying to an address from the Burgomaster of Hamburg, on the occasion of peace with Ukraine, says:—"God is guiding Germany. Our Lord God wants peace, but a peace in which the world strives for right and good. The enemy who, beaten by our armies, perceives that it is no longer any use fighting and extends his hand to us receives our hand, but he who will not accept peace must be forced to accept it. We desire to live in friendship with the neighbouring peoples, but the victory of the German arms must be first recognised. Our troops under our great Hindenburg will continue to win, and then peace will come."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BENEFITS OF UKRAINE PEACE.

ZURICH, February 11th. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* deprecates the over-estimating of the benefits of the Ukraine peace, the present situation being very dangerous and full of difficulties. It is of the opinion that Austria will be the chief beneficiary, but commercial intercourse must long be delayed owing to the dislocation of the Ukraine railways.

GERMAN PRESS TRUCULENT.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th. Following the conclusion of peace between Ukraine and Germany, the Press is most truculent towards Russia.

The *Essen Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the bloody reign of M. Trotsky's clique will now end soon.

The *Nord-Deutsche* says that if M. Trotsky misses the last chance of peace, Russia will have to pay the bill. No further speeches can shake the Central Powers' resolve not to evacuate the occupied territories.

The *Mittags Zeitung* says that the question now is not what M. Trotsky will say, but what will happen to M. Trotsky.

The *Sozialist Leipzig Volks Zeitung* warns the Government that a separate peace with Ukraine will make peace with All Russia more remote, besides antagonising Austria, intensifying the civil war in Ukraine, aggravating the difficulties with Poland, and arousing the opposition of German and Austro-Hungarian Labour.

ECONOMIC RELIEF TO THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th.

The peace with Ukraine has come as a great relief to Austria. Many buildings in Vienna are beleaguered. The Austrian newspapers express confidence that this peace will bring important economic relief to the Quadruple Alliance and anticipate that the effects will be felt in Russia and Roumania and possibly elsewhere.

The *Neue Freie Presse* declares:—"The great break-up of the war has begun in the East."

TERMS OF THE PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th. A Berlin message says the Ukraine peace provides for the restoration of pre-war frontiers between Austria-Hungary and Ukraine, while further north a provisional line has been fixed which will be delimited by a mixed Commission.

Evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the ratification of the Treaty.

The parties mutually renounce reimbursement of their war costs and indemnification for war damages, while war prisoners are permitted to return home.

The parties undertake immediately to enter into economic relations.

THE FINAL SCENE.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th. A Berlin correspondent, at Brest-Litovsk, says that Herr von Kuchemann opened the final sitting with the Ukrainians at two o'clock in the morning on February 9th, with a speech hoping that peace with the young State would be the first of a series.

The Ukrainian Chairman joyfully hailed peace, which he was convinced would be in the interest of the democratic masses and contribute to the general termination of the war.

All the signatures were then appended.

RUSSIA DECLARES STATE OF WAR ENDED.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th. A message from Brest-Litovsk, dated February 10th, says:—"At today's sitting the President of the Russian Delegation stated that Russia, while desisting from the signing of a formal Peace Treaty, declares to have ended the state of war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and is giving orders for a complete demobilisation of the Russian forces on all fronts."

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

LONDON, February 10th. The Conference at Brest-Litovsk adjourned until Wednesday, after a discussion on the right of Russians to represent the Poles.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

KIEFF RADA BUT A SAD MEMORY.

LONDON, February 11th. A Russian wireless official message from Brest-Litovsk informs M. Trotsky that prior to February 8th the whole of Kieff was in the hands of the Soviets, with the exception of the Pechersky Monastery, where remnants of the Kieff Rada were entrenched.

Pechersky was captured on February 8th and the remnants of the Rada forced to flee.

Nothing remains of the Rada but a sad memory, and its Delegation at Brest-Litovsk is, therefore, a non-existent authority.

DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th.

Three official representatives of Austrian agricultural societies have gone to Kieff to discuss economic questions.

CIVIL WAR RAGING IN FINLAND.

LONDON, February 11th. Civil war is raging fiercer than ever in Finland and is developing in favour of the White Guards, according to despatches from Stockholm, which is the headquarters of the Finnish anti-Bolshevik organisation.

The despatches state that the White Guards defeated the Red Guards at Knopio Antares, in the Province of Karelia, and captured Iiborg and took two thousand of the Red Guards prisoners. Many guns and rifles were captured in these engagements.

The battle is now proceeding at Viipuri on the Trans-Siberian Road.

The Finnish Revolutionary Commission, interviewed by the *Manchester Guardian*, said that 4,000 young and better class Finns who had been serving in the German Army throughout the war have returned to Finland with arms and munitions to suppress the revolution, while the Finnish Senate has tried to arrange a secret agreement with Sweden to send 300,000 troops to Finland to expel the Russian garrison.

WAGES DURING STRIKE.

STOCKHOLM, February 11th. The Bolsheviks at Helsingfors have declared that the workers must be paid wages during a strike.

CLYDE WORKERS AND MAN POWER.

REASONABLE ATTITUDE PREVAILING.

LONDON, February 11th.

The result of today's large and representative meeting of the Clyde engineering and shipbuilding trades, confirms a more reasonable attitude to be prevailing on the Clyde regarding man-power. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that it would await the decision of the Allied Labour and Socialist Conference on February 20th and discuss the matter again afterwards.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

The Weekly Report by the Secretary of State for War expresses profound appreciation of the splendid work of the British Navy in rescuing troops from the *Tasmania* and draws special attention to the action of the destroyers in rendering succour until they were no longer required, notwithstanding the fact that submarines were lurking in the vicinity. He also acknowledges the warm-hearted reception afforded by Irishmen at the small ports where the rescued troops were landed.

The Secretary of State for War, after referring to the minor activities of the Americans on the Lorraine Front, particularly in anti-aircraft gunnery and sharp-shooting, says the dual Monarchy's desire for peace is increasing daily. The Austrians resent the sacrificing of their forces on distant battlefields in order to further German ambitions, alien to their interests.

Mr. Baker says:—"Heavy fighting is occurring along the entire British Front, although the actions are only local," and he expresses the opinion that the impending offensive may develop simultaneously at different points of the line as the outcome of these engagements.

The British have the enemy's full measure in these undertakings and have the situation well in hand.

There has been very lively fighting on the French Front and the Italians are continuously harassing and bombarding the enemy. The Roumanians, who are eighty per cent stronger than last year, are attempting to remain faithful to the Allied cause, although surrounded by foes. The Roumanians have taken over the whole Front from Galatz to Cernowitz.

LATEST CABLES.

FIXING THE PRICE OF SILVER.

WILL STABILISE INDIAN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, February 12th. Commenting on the possibility of the United States fixing the price of silver at a dollar an ounce, the *Financial Times* contends that the abnormally high price of silver favours Germany, and is against the interests of the *Entente*. The paper says:—"The fixing of the price will help to stabilise the Indian currency, only if the fixed price is below the metal value of the Rupee, say, about 86 cents."

GREEK ARMY TO FIGHT IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, February 11th. An Athens telegram says that General Danglis, interviewed, said, despite the attempts of a few Royalists to create disorder, mobilisation would succeed, and a considerable Greek army would fight in Macedonia shortly.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, February 11th. The Press Bureau says that Sir Edward Carson's resignation has necessitated the appointment of a Minister of Propaganda. Sir Frederick Cavley, believing that the Propaganda Ministry could be usefully combined with the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned the latter position.

Mr. Beaver Brook has been appointed Minister and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

CONSTANTINE'S SUBSIDY TO CEASE.

ATHENS, February 11th. Ex-King Constantine's subsidy will be stopped in view of his hostility to Greece, of which the latest instance is the despatch of Greek officers from Goeltz to Constantinople to recruit Greek Ottomans to fight the Greeks in Macedonia.

ATTEMPT TO IMPAIR ANZLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, February 11th. The Hon. Bertrand Russell has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Bow Street for publishing statements calculated to prejudice Anglo-American relations.

Russell described the American Army as strike-breakers.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANK RETURNS.

ZURICH, February 11th.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank returns have been published for the first time for three and a half years. They show that while the note circulation has enormously increased, the gold cover has decreased to the point of extinction. The cover was one per cent of the note circulation in 1917 as compared with 22 per cent in 1914.

AUSTRIAN ANTI-GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th. Articles in the German papers denounce the growing anti-German campaign in Austria, which is chiefly conducted by International Socialists in the German-speaking districts.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, February 11th.

Reuter has obtained confirmation of the German ultimatum communicated to Roumania on February 5th, the Cabinet resigning on February 8th. The ultimatum expired on February 9th, but no developments have at present transpired.

ROUMANIAN ARMY STILL A MENACE.

PARIS, February 11th.

Regarding the German ultimatum to Roumania, the newspapers point out that the Roumanian Army is still a considerable force and capable of constituting a serious menace, especially to Germany, as the Roumanians are contented only by a weak curtain of troops.

GERMANY PRESENTS ULTIMATUM TO ROUMANIA.

BASEL, February 10th.

The German newspapers state that General Mackensen on February 6th, in the name of the German Government, issued an ultimatum to Roumania to the effect that she must negotiate for peace within four days.

CABINET RESIGNS.

The Roumanian Cabinet, after a long discussion, resigned, and the King accepted the resignation.

FORMATION OF ROUMANIAN CABINET.

JASSY, February 11th.

The King has charged General Averescu with the formation of a new Cabinet.

EX-SULTAN'S DEATH.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the death from inflammation of the lungs of Abdul Hamed, formerly Sultan of Turkey.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

APPLICATIONS UP TO DATE.

LONDON, February 11th.

Up to February 8th, the Bank of England had received applications for approximately £292,000,000 worth of National War Bonds, and up to February 2nd the Post Office received approximately £18,700,000 worth of applications. Nearly 100,000,000 of the 15d. War Savings Certificates have been sold.

TRIAL OF "VORWAERTS" EDITOR.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th.

Herr von Kuttner, editor of *Vorwaerts*, was court-martialled on February 8th on a charge of high treason in an article in *Vorwaerts* on January 29th, but the trial has been postponed owing to the leader writer, Herr von Stampfer, assuming responsibility for the article.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th. The papers imply that the raising of the embargo on cables is the result of an offer by Holland to submit the matter to arbitration, pending which the transit of sand and gravel will be stopped. They also suggest that if Germany does not allow the Dutch Commission freely to investigate, Holland will be relieved of any obligation to allow transit.

NEGOTIATION OF ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

THE HAGUE, February 10th. A Note has been issued by the Dutch Foreign Office outlining an economic agreement which is being negotiated between Holland, the *Entente* and America, whereby Dutch ships will be allowed to transport supplies to Holland, the remaining Dutch tonnage to be at the disposal of America and Great Britain for use outside the danger zone.

THE USE OF POISON GAS.

APPEAL FOR ITS ABANDONMENT.

BERNE, February 11th.

The International Red Cross Committee has issued an appeal to the belligerents to abandon the use of poison gas.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PETROGRAD SAILORS ARRIVE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

HARBIN, February 11th.

Twelve hundred sailors from Petrograd have arrived at Vladivostok to prevent the Primorsk Cosacka from securing control of Vladivostok.

SIBERIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ARRESTED.

HARBIN, February 11th.

The Bolsheviks have arrested the members of the Siberian Provisional Government and also the Deputies of the Tuman Duma in order to prevent the establishment of an autonomous Siberia.

WEATHER REPORT.

■ famous cricketer and big game shooter. Our men are trained in all the arts and sciences of war, including the mounting, dismounting, firing, loading, and use of all weapons, and figure in the curriculum. Conclusions reached through the study of nature have been applied with such skill and such success that it is possible to be very close indeed to scouts and observers without discovering their presence even in broad daylight. Kildare, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lincoln, Leicester, Northumberland, and King's Cross have contributed men who, by reason of their physical intelligence, nerve, and superlative courage, are peculiarly fitted for those special tasks which an army must of necessity place upon the shoulders of its best men.

If the battlefields saddened, and schools of training interested, transport simply astounded. East and west, north and south, for miles and miles and miles, and again miles, men and wagons and mules and horses and pack animals were journeying hither and thither as ceaselessly as a group of ants move about in a heap that has been disturbed, apparently objectless, but all directed with intelligence, and all as evidence had proved arriving at objectives, and gaining results, that must astonish the military minds of those nations who remember the size of the Army, this country had at the commencement of the war.

One scarcely opens a paper without reading criticisms of the wastefulness of war. In the actual war zone every effort is made to minimise waste. Spent cartridges, broken alps, old horseshoes, even the nails that are scattered when a horse is shod, are all collected and brought down to the base. Mess tins, wagon wheels, dilapidated boots, discarded clothes and blankets, are all gathered up and transferred to a sorting, repairing, and distributing centre. Thousands of articles, including boots, tents, blankets, and guns are repaired and sent back for further use. Employment of these people is given to many thousands of people. The young girls are said to be the most able workers. Those I saw were working rapidly, and most of these were singing. I could not catch the name of the song, but the words showed that it was of love and war.

The provisioning of an army such as this country has in France requires the highest organising skill and the utmost devotion to duty. One place alone turns out 300,000 loaves a day, and it was interesting to learn that the officer in charge, who is a colonial, had found from experience that he had reached his maximum production on an eight-hour day.

No visit to an army could give the maximum experience unless it included a study of the methods of handling an transporting wounded. I watched men of these poor fellows being taken from the way side and they were being handled by men who in ordinary life might have been more or less "rough customers" and consequently one marvelled at the gentleness with which the wounded and maimed were transported from quay to ship, and from ship to lower deck and then watched to the last minute, always fearing that among the faces that passed I might discover the face of a friend.

While an army primarily exists for the purpose of fighting, this skill, it also has its other side, and this other side is strongly manifest in the hospital which treats facial wounds and disfigurements. Photographs and impressions of the most ghastly and disfiguring wounds were shown me. "It is next to impossible to avoid an involuntary shudder when it was suggested that I should also see the original cases," I said. "I have seen a case in which chin, nose, and ears, even the nasal cavity, had been smashed away, and I found it seeing a face, that was really repulsive. I saw a patient-faced youngster, whose features of the surgeon had restored almost to normal comeliness. "Honour to whom honour is due." The officer in charge of this hospital is an American who has voluntarily given 15 months of his service and skill.

It was my very good fortune to meet and to learn much from a famous Russian general, whose father accomplished great things with the cavalry in the Russo-Turkish Campaign of 1876. He discussed with splendid tolerance visits and efforts of Britishers, ignorant of the language, the religion, the customs, the ethnological diversities and the physiological characteristics

Russia had still thought it possible to act as mentors, and to offer guidance from the agonies and brutalities of revolution to the pleasant paths of political peace and industrial prosperity. The general spoke English fluently without hesitation, and, in addition, being a first-class soldier, proved himself to be an advanced student of economics and a clever exponent of the lessons of history.

I have been asked what impressed me most, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was the magnitude and complexity of the transport and the appearance of the thousands and thousands of men whom I passed on my journey. The highways and the by-ways were filled with them, marching and marching in the inevitability of fate—Australasia, Africa, Canada, New Zealand, South India, and the Isles in the Eastern Seas; Ireland, Wales, Scotland, the old countries which are archaic in the eyes of the world's progress. Agnourning Germany all had swayed ceaselessly toward the shadowy eastward. The sound of their marching, the crunch of the wheels of their gurgling wagons, and their transports, supplies, munitions, and armaments, sounded national, a solemn undominant appeal, to the savage selfishness of "Deutschland über Alles."

From the moment I came in to the moment I left I searched everywhere as I passed in the hope that I recognise some relative or friend, acquaintance, but khaki and suffering very good disguises. I could not know.

I retain visions of long lines of whose clothes were dark because of humility in the atmosphere, and strange faces were only or moulded

of those those of the lines that one visualizes when listening to the stories of the exploits of the warriors of Rome. It was impossible to prevent my imagination going beyond the long lines of the men themselves and calling up the faces of the whole legion to them, and where we were at home and wondering whether

(Continued at foot of next column)

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 19th Feb.—
Hongkong, Canton and Macao
Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 21st Feb.—
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine
Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, 23rd Feb.—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders
at the City Hall.

Monday, 25th Feb.—
Hongkong Race—1st Day.

Tuesday, 26th Feb.—
Hongkong Race—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Race—3rd Day.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
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TJIBODAS	JAVA & MACASSAR	28th Feb.	6th Mar.	YOKOHAMA & KORE
TJITABOEM	JAVA	1st Mar.	7th Mar.	AMOY & SHANGHAI

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation
for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.
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These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
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SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 16th Feb.	3 P.M.

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	Capt. Sakai	Feb.	at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA	FUSHIMI MARU	WED. DAY.	13th
	Capt. Iizawa	Mar.	at 10 A.M.
YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA			

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOREA and	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY,	15th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Akazawa	Feb.	at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOREA and	KAMO MARU	WED. DAY.	13th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Shimizu	Feb.	at 11 A.M.
	KIYO MARU	WED. DAY.	20th
	Capt. Tanaka	Feb.	at 11 A.M.
	KITANO MARU	THURSDAY.	7th
	Capt. Cope	Mar.	at 11 A.M.

K O B E	TAISHO MARU	SATURDAY	16th
	Capt. Ogawa	Feb.	
	YETOHOFU MARU	SATURDAY	23rd
	Capt. Kitamura	Feb.	

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PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI., 23rd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 8th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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(TRANS-PACIFIC).

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"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY,	23rd Feb., at 3 P.M.

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"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Feb., at 8 A.M.
"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Feb., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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